SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 6:00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who tavor us with manuscripts for

diteation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stampe for that purpose.

Shame.

The Baltimore World presents the Schley seue clear and cold in two sentences:

"Secretary LONG administered a severe reprimand officer, but that was not as much as the slanderer

There is no difficulty about determining whether or no Capt. CHADWICK was a slanderer in saying that so long as SCHLEY remained silent under the charges resting on him, it was "impossible to advance SCHLEY without destroying the whole standard of honor and duty in the Navy."

On the books of the Navy there is inscribed, clear and simple for all to see, conclusive proof that SCHLEY is virtually guilty of a lie, and SCHLEY has never dared to question it. If an American naval officer under these circumstances is fit to be taken by the hand by a brother in arms, then the Navy is a corrupt and degraded organization deserving the contempt of the navies of all other countries.

We quote more from the Baltimore World: " If SCHLEY had used the same language with reference to SAMPSON, he would have been court-martialled and dismissed from the Navy. It is a good thing for CHADWICK, but bad for the Navy, that he had a

That is to say, our contemporary would rather see CHADWICK dismissed from the Navy for expressing his detestation of dishonesty than SCHLEY, who was dishonest. The Baltimore World is a fair type of the Schley partisan. Schley is defended by his partisans with three arguments:

1. The Administration has avoided punishing him, and has even given him command.

II. No naval officer brings charges against

III. He "preserves a dignified silence." The failure of the Administration or of other officers of the Navy to give the service all the protection against dishonor that lies within their power or duty, does not affect the evidence of SCHLEY's unworths. ness. As to his preservation of silence, that is misrepresentation. In his sinuous way he once asked for public attention through the pen of Lieutenant-Commander Hongson.

and his request was stamped with deceit. We know no amount of conformity with "regulations" that can wash out that from the man guilty; or cleanse the naval service from the taint of his membership.

The Proposed Territory of Jefferson.

Congressman Moon of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the Committee on Territories has introduced a bill erecting a new Territorial Government in what is now known as the Indian Territory, and naming the same the Territory of Jefferson. with its capital at South McAlester.

A glance at the map shows that the proposed Territory of Jefferson is intended to cover all that part of our domain which was left of the old Indian Territory after the creation of Oklahoma. It includes the land now occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, and is at present, every square foot of it, an Indian reservation held by the several tribes under their respective treaties with the United States Government.

As the prevalent Democratic theories of Constitutional self-extension and citizenship in our outlying or unorganized possessions encounter a very inconvenient stumblingblock in the case of the Indian Territory, it is possible that the main purpose of this bill is to help to make the facts fit the theories. If those theories are true, the Indian Territory, so-called, as it exists today is a decided anomaly.

The Moon bill has properly been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, rather than to that on Territories. The proposition the vacant tomb, Curiously enough all involves the rights of thousands of persons of the girls but three could tell about Lor's of Indian blood who live under the flag and wife and all but ten about the serpent, dominion and sovereignty of the United while twenty-two men out of thirty-four States, and are subject to the laws of the knew nothing of either. Yet these were United States, yet are not citizens of the | the better known passages, the only ones United States.

The name chosen by Mr. Moon for the Territory contemplated by his bill is excel- shadow floored seventy-five of the eightylent in itself. The next new Territory or- five, Jonah's gourd stumped sixty-six ganized within the limits of the Louisiana | while Joshua's moon and Peter's sheet Purchase could not be started by Congress | numbered sixty victims each. For the refon the road to Statehood with a more ap- erence to the pearls and the swine which propriate name than that of the Father of Expansion.

The Negro Problem and the White Problem.

The conference of Southern white men Montgomery in Alabama, this week, might well take into consideration also the great | crucified;" "Arimathæan Joseph was white problem which is introduced into the Southern States where the negro citizens of many colors; RUTH was "grieving for her have been disfranchised already or are children," and JONAH's gourd is an "allusion about to be deprived of the privilege of to the emesis of Jonah by the whale," one the suffrage.

When this revolution has been fully ac- whale story, with which all seemed familiar, complished there will be, to use the words of fit in with the unknown gourd. the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "a nearly unbroken line of States from the Sabine to the the conclusion that the Bible has ceased Potomac, which have eliminated the negro to be a force in American literature and in from their politics-Virginia, North and American theology, that "the people do South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana." The only breaks are Georgia and not impressed by it." Having reached and now we hear of the efforts of Prof. journal has good reason to "feel satisfied | for the causes that have brought about will not be able to resist the pressure, both this state of things. from the outside and the inside, but will fall into line at the next session of the Legisla- | world has become a world of books and ture." That is, when the work of disfran- a world of magazines and a world chisement is completed it will extend to all of newspapers. The world is no longer the old Confederate States except Texas, Puritan England or Puritan Massachu-Arkansas and Tennessee.

A consequence of this negro disfranchisement, however, is of grave importance with the development of the individuality reaching much further than the negroes themselves or the whites in the States im- Bible from the public schools and in the mediately concerned. As the late election | decline in attendance at church on Sunin Louisiana demonstrated, and as all elections in States where the disfranchisement has taken place have proved, the effect of the revolution is to reduce so far Sabbath school has not taken the place of mainland by a narrow isthmus on which the vote actually polled in the States that the family in teaching the facts and truths the cattle of Opysseus grazed, as being It aggregates only a fraction of even the of the Bible. Moreover, as he says, the fertile and with high hills, a description qualified white voters. There being practendency of the Christian world is now to that better fits the island of Leukas, the tically no political opposition, it having direct its worship to a Divine person and modern Santa Maura, than it does Thiaki, been excluded by the exclusion of the megro citizens from the suffrage, the whites

feel so little interest in an election, which is sure to go with substantial unanimity the way they want, that a great part of go by default.

That is a gross perversion of our political system and it involves also intellectual injury to the States concerned. With political stagnation, intellectual lassitude comes. The great educational value of an election is lost to the people. Moreover, the political equilibrium of the Union is disturbed dangerously, for in those Southern States one vote counts in power in the electoral vote for President and in Congress as much as two or three votes in the remaining States. The evil, too, is the graver and the more provocative of sure trouble in the future because the old secession States are always on one and the same side in politics. These are consequences of the practical treatment of the "negro problem" which may well engage the most serious attention of the Montgomery conference, for that eventually they will compel such thought on the part of the rest of the Union is inevitable.

Is the Bible Becoming Forgotten? The Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. THWING, President of the Western Reserve University, in the Century Magazine for May, in an article entitled "Significant Ignorance About the Bible," relates his experience and draws some rather startling conclusions from it with regard to the study of the Bible among young people nowadays.

Dr. THWING selected from TENNYSON'S poems a number of passages containing simple Biblical allusions. These he asked a freshman class of thirty-four men at his university to explain in an examination, and some years later he was able also to set the same paper before a freshman class of fifty-one at a woman's college in the East. The men came from northern Ohio, central New York, western Pennsylvania, the women, we infer, largely from New England, communities intelligent above the average. Their fathers were lawyers, doctors, preachers, business men, farmers. The young men were 20 years old on the average and the women must have been of nearly the same age. With one exception they all had ecclesiastical affiliations of some sort. Yet, though one young woman answered every question correctly while another made only one mistake and a third but two mistakes, the percentage of correct answers was less than forty-three for the men and a little more than forty-nine for the woman. The significance of this result will be understood on reading Dr. Thwing's examination paper. Here it is:

My sin was as a thorn Among the thorns that girt Thy brow. As manna on my wilderness. That God would move And strike the hard, hard | k, and thence sweet in their utmost bitterness.

Would issue tears of penitence. Like that strange angel which of old. Until the breaking of the light. Wrestled with wandering ISRAPL. Like HEZEKIAH'S, backward runs

The shadow of my days. JOSHUA's moon in Ajalen. A heart as rough as Esau's hand. Gash thyself, priest, and honour thy brute BAAL. RUTH among the fields of corn.

PHARAOH'S darkness. A JONAH'S gourd, Up in one night and due to sudden sun. Arimathean Joseph

For I have flung thee pearls and find thee swine. Not red like ISCARIOT'S. 15. Perhaps, like him of Cana in Holy Writ, Our ARTHUR kept his best until the last And marked me even as CAIN. The Church on PETER's rock

Let her eat it like the serpent, and be driven out of her paradise. A whole PETER's sheet. The godless JEPHTHA vows his child .

To one cast of the dice. A JACOB'S ladder falls. Till you find the deathless angel seated in the

vacant tomb. It will be admitted that these allusions should be tolerably familiar to young pcople who have had any religious instruction at all. Yet of the eighty-five students to whom the examination paper was submitted, thorns or of the manna; about thirty-Dr. have been surmounted by perseverance. THWING gives the exact numbers in each case-could not explain the striking of the the mark of CAIN, or the angel seated in how keen must be the competition that which obtained as high a proportion of correct answers as one-half. HEZEKIAH'S twenty-two men missed that to Iscanion was substituted on the women's paper and proved fatal to forty of them. The ignorance about the miracle at Cana and the Church founded on the rock is particularly remarkable. Some amazing examples of which is to discuss the "negro problem" at wrong answers are given: "ISCARIOT means the cross on which CHEIST was CHRIST's father," and several tell of his coat of many ingenious efforts to make the

From this experiment Dr. Thwing draws not read it, or if they do read it, they are | Crete, with records inscribed on clay tablets. Florida, and these States the New Orleans his conclusion Dr. Thwing looks around

He finds one in "the fact that the He finds others in the decline of family life of its members, in the elimination of the day. Family prayers, he asserts, are less common than formerly, the Bible is in many

not to a Divine book.

pel may have contributed to the condition he deplores, Dr. THWING does not say, nor them do not take the trouble to go to the are we concerned with them for the moment. polls. Political discussion, reaching to The first question that arises is as to the broad questions of conflicting partisan fairness of his generalization and the reapolitics, almost ceases, and great elections sonableness of his alarm. No doubt a to the freshmen but to any class in most equally discouraging. The student mind moves in a mysterious way in assimilating knowledge and expressing what it knows. Just as disheartening would be in all probability the result of papers on the simplest facts of literature or history or science. Questions which most school children of twelve or thirteen would answer readily, which the same students even could have answered at that age, upset completely young men and women in college. Something has been lost in precision and accuracy of statement in the revolt against learning by rote that characterizes the school teaching of the last twenty-five years. College instructors can testify to the pitiable exhibitions made by high scholars in oral examinations and of ridiculous and hopeless blunders made in subjects they have studied thoroughly. The knowledge is there, but it does not find expression.

There are doubtless many screws loose in the modern methods of teaching youth. If Dr. Thwing should consult the instructors in his university as to their experience with examination papers he would perhaps find that it is as difficult to draw from a college student a proof that the earth is round, or a statement about WASHINGTON or Sir Isaac Newton, as it is to learn from him the story of Lor's wife or of "RUTH among the fields of corn." It is undeniable, however, that the profound influence which the Bible formerly exercised on English literature and on the thought of Englishspeaking people has passed away largely.

Beet Sugar.

A receiver was appointed at Utica a few days ago for the First New York Beet Sugar Company. The causes assigned for the failure have operated in other parts of the country. The neighboring farmers did not raise enough beets to supply the factory; so the company had to send to western New York for its raw material. Experience has the American army in the Philippines; and shown that factories can be erected profit- when the list of cowards is made up, those ably only where the beet is grown successfully, so that the growers shall be within easy reach. The capital invested for the New York company, also, was insufficient. A plant of the very best sort, and large costing at least \$300,000, with a working capital sufficient to pay cash for a season's crop, is indispensable for profit.

Perhaps no other economic question before the country is more important than that of sugar supply. We consume more sugar per capita than any other country. Sugar is our largest import. We spend a great deal more money for foreign sugar than we receive for all the wheat we sell abroad. Last year we sold wheat to foreign countries to the value of \$81,447,405, but we paid \$108,-127.877 for the sugar we bought, an excess of \$26,680,472. Why should we not raise our own sugar just as we do our own breadstuffs, provisions and cotton?

It would require a million acres of land to grow the sugar we now consume, and we have vastly more than this area adapted for sugar-beet culture. The special report on sugar-beet raising, submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1898, was both conservative and hopeful in tone. It said ing the crop, but that such areas were to be found in all the Pacific coast States, in parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, and in districts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. This statement does not include large regions where the sugar beet will grow, but concerns only those districts where it will grow most favorably.

It is well known that the beet-sugar industry in California is on a more profitable footing than in any European country. The same success may be attained in other parts of the country by studying the example of California, where the difficulties a quarter knew nothing of the crown of due to lack of knowledge and experience

The mechanical and chemical development of the industry in Germany, where or Jacon's ladder; about forty could not quantity of beets has been more than would succeed.

> With our large sugar-beet areas supplemented by our vast sugar-cane lands, now far more extensive than ever before, the country should become self-supporting in regard to this great food resource.

The Quest for Odysseus's Palace. No more striking lesson has been taught to classical scholars by the discoveries of recent years than that the old Greeks and Romans knew more about themselves than the learned German commentators do. Travellers' explorations in Africa have shown that HERODOTT'S reported what he heard correctly and that the epithet "Father of Lies" applied to him is undeserved, for he merits that of "Father of History" instead. So it is with HOMER; he may sometimes nod, but SCHLIEMANN. unscientific though the Germans called him, proved, spade in hand, that his Ilion was no fable and later dug out the ruins of Tiryns and Mycenæ. He was able to clasp around his wife's throat a golden necklace that possibly may have belonged to Helen. Modern explorers are showing that the shovel and the pick are no less mighty than the pen in classical archæology. Lately news was brought the discovery by Englishmen of a great palace of King Minos's time at Gnossus in DOERPFELD, director of the German school at Athens, to discover the palace of Opysseus, the most interesting personage in

early Greek antiquity. Divine Opyssers, the wisest of mankind, was, according to Homer, King of Ithaca, and for centuries that island has been identified with Thiaki, one of the setts Bay Colony-a people of one book." | Ionian group. SCHLIEMANN made fruitless excavations in Thiaki and Prof. Doegn-FELD, who is backed by a rich Dutch merchant, has made investigations equally bootless. Then it occurred to him to look up his Homes and find out what the poet had to say about the island. He found that he described it as the most northern homes opened only once a week, and the of the islands, as being connected with the Leukas has its place in legend from the How far such views expressed in the Leukadian rock, the lover's leap, whence name was not common before the accession of

pulpit and in print by ministers of the Gos- SAPPHO sprang into the sea to drown her the Hanoverian Georges, because few surlove for PHAON.

Prof. DOERPPELD's theory was greeted with enthusiasm by the professors of all nations gathered at Athens to whom he explained it; he is, as was shown in his visit to America two years ago, a leading similar paper of questions put not merely authority in archæology. He is going of our universities would yield results and we can only hope that he may discover the long bow with which the returned wanderer slew the suitors for his wife, or the weaver's frame on which PENELOPE wove her web, or, maybe, the diary kept on clay tablets by that good young man, TELEMACHUS.

Bryan on Blood.

At a dollar dinner of the Mohawk Club of Detroit, Coi. BRYAN had a severe paroxysm of acute buncombitis. He screamed, he howled, he roared:

"Republicans, I dare you to put a price on human life. If you want to buy trade with human blood, cowards, buy it with your own blood!

What the American troops in the Philippines have been doing and are doing has been and is to put down rebellion against the United States. The American soldiers who have died in the Philippines have died for their country, and the honor in which they will be held cannot be lessened one atom by the attacks of Aguinaldo's heelers in the United States. Trade, which Col. BRYAN, whose business is oratory, despises, is a great agent of civilization and national well-being. It will come with peace. Our soldiers fight primarily for American right and authority in the Philippines ultimately for all the good, moral and material, which will flow from American possession of the Philippines to the Americans and to the races of those islands.

We can't set a high price on Col. BRYAN'S talk about putting a price on human life. He and the rest of the anti-imperialist faction have virtually been putting a price on the lives of the Americans in the Philippines by encouraging the Tagalog insurgents. If Col. BRYAN, who, in his period of militarism, never quailed before the camera, chooses to talk about "cowards," who will dare rebuke so renowned a warrior? Yet we suppose that there are Republicans as well as Democrats and men of other parties in men or imitations of men that slobber over the armed enemies of their country and urge them on to shoot down American soldiers will be found to head it

Speed of Automobiles.

Drivers of automobiles are being criticised on both sides of the Atlantic for going through the streets at a greater pace than people are used to, or than the law allows. Paris has been full of complaints against the authorities for not stopping the horseless vehicles short of a speed that endangers the safety of pedestrians and the drivers of other vehicles. From Chicago, Washington and other large cities come similar complaints, so that the "scorching" automobilist has replaced the wheelman as a target for public dissatisfaction.

It is not surprising, however, that the new carriages should excite more or less protest. All must remember how hostile the general sentiment was to the cable cars when they began to move. People were familiar with the slow-moving horse cars, and were not afraid of them; but when the cable lines opened a cry was raised that the "deadly Juggernauts" should be made to that the industry could thrive only in re- run slower; that their excessive speed imgions that are specially favorable for grow- perilled life. In a few years came a demand for street cars still faster, and the trolley was introduced; and the comfort and value of it and the practicability of its great speed in the city streets are everywhere acknowledged.

For the first two years that bicycles were used extensively, some people actually preferred to go two or three blocks out of their way rather than take the chance of crossing a street frequented by cyclists. To-day most pedestrians have as little fear of the wheel as of the Italian's pushcart.

Now the automobile has come in for its share of restriction, and in France the wings of the chauffeurs have been already considerably clipped. The French Ministry have enforced regulations restricting the speed of automatic vehicles to five miles an hour within the city limits-the same rule rock or the angel that wrestled with ISRAEL, the weight of sugar produced from a given | which applies there to other vehicles. Automobiles having a speed of eighteen and onerecall the story of Esau, or that of RUTH, or | doubled within the past fifty years, shows | half miles an hour must display conspicuously a red number as an evidence of their registry. The latter provision, it is thought, will make it easier for the police in distinguishing the carriages and in calculating the pace at which they travel.

Should it become necessary to apply a special ordinance to automobiles here, a five-mile-an-hour limit would certainly be too restricted. It is to be hoped, however, that as the new carriages increase in number, their superior speed will inspire admiration rather than fear, and that they and the community will adjust themselves each to the other as have the people, the bicycles and the trolleys.

A mass convention of the Democrats of Marshall county, Tenn., has called for the nomination of Col. BRYAN for President and of Former Governor Bob TAYLOR for Vice-President, a dramatic and musical combination of great in terest and ingenuity.

The war and the effort to work up in England an enthusiasm about St. GRORGE'S Day to equal that which Ireland feels for St PATRICK have brought out a good deal of antiquarian lore of late about England's patron saint. They are unable to get away from GIBBON'S identification of the historical St. GEORGE with the Arian Bishop of Alexandria, GEORGE of Cappadocia, a heretic, whose tyranny drove the pagan population to rise against him and put him to death, thus making him a martyr. There are traces, it is true, of an earlier GEORGE, who, according to the evidence addiced by Mr. BARING GOULD, was already deemed a martyr fifteen years before the death of the Bishop of Alexandria, but his very existence is doubtful, and if he ever lived he has been mixed up with his namesake.

The legend of the dragon cannot be connected with any incident in the life of the historical GEORGE. It is a variant of a tale, common to nearly every mythology, the contest between light and darkness, of which the stories of MITHEA and AHRIMAN, APOLLO and PYTHON, PERSEUS and ANDROMEDA, and, in later times, WILLIAM TELL and GESSLEE, are familiar examples. Dr. Budge has found the story applied the saint in a Coptic text of the fifth century The saint helped the Crusaders in the Holy Land, particularly ROBERT of Normandy at Antioch, and, later, RICHARD COUR DE LION at Acre, and was adopted by King EDWARD III. as the patron of England and especially of the order of the Garter, which he instituted in 1348 No fewer than 162 churches in England are said to be dedicated to him, many dating from the Middle Ages.

A curious discussion has arisen over the popularity of the saint in England as shown by the prevalence of the Christian name GEORGE. The enunciation of the scientific theory that the

names formed from it are found, brought out a ong list of well-known historic GEORGES in England who entedated GEORGE I. It includes the Duke of Clarence who was drowned in a butt of malmsey, the two VILLIERS, Dukes of Buckingham, GEORGE MONK, GEORGE WITHER, SAVILE, the shifty Marquis of Halifax, and plenty of others. The name, though unusual to dig in Leukas for relics of ODYSSEUS, earlier, seems to have become common enough in England and Germany in the sixteenth century and to have spread to the other countries of western Europe later.

> The Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON of Pennsylvania is in a meek and receptive frame of mind. He says he is willing to take the Democratic nomination for Vice-President if it is offered to him. Perhaps he is a little more anxious to take than the Democrats will be to

> Oom Adlat Ewing Stevenson is sighing over the rapid augmentation of aggregated wealth and the murmuring that follows." Sigh no more, ADLAI, sigh no more! Most of the aggregated wealth is in the hands of small savers and investors. These are the grand army of capitalists. The augmentation cannot be too rapid for them. Even the humorists who write Democratic and Populist platforms cannot keep straight faces when they compare those precious compositions with their bank books.

Where is the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in these solemn hours? In the solitude of his study or in the gloom of the anti-imperialist watchtower in Kilby street, we hope, composing in tears and fire a sonnet, ode, elegy or epicedium on the Hon. EMILIO ACUINALDO.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The passage of the Vaal River at Windsorton without opposition and the arrival of an advanced mounted force on the Vet River are both important incidents in the British advance. The first is designed to turn the Boer flank at Fourteen Streams and clear the way for the reopening of railway communication across the Vaal. The advance to the Vet River brings the British in touch with the Boer advanced posts covering the railway to Kroonstad and from now onward it is likely that the resistance will be continuous and spread over a considerable area. The Boer movements in Natal indicate that they intend to dispute an advance from Ladysmith through the Biggarsberg though with a considerably reduced force detachments having been sent to reënforce the blockading force at Mafeking and the army in the Free State. The campaign is now entering on its last and most critical phase

Dr. Barringer and the Negroes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though I am a colored man I am as sensitive as to manhood and citizenship rights under my Government as Dr. Barringer can be. It may be that I am more so. It is not an unreasonable inference that I have a better and more honorable feeling as to the true American idea of our Government, of its fundamental principles, of its declarations, than has my fellow countryman. the doctor. I stand ready to deal fairly by the learned gentleman in accord with the genius of my and the doctor's (shall I say?) native land. Neither I nor my parents ever drew a disloyal breath. I have done a loyal citizen's duty in striving to maintain the Union, to defeat rebels in the land, to stand by the flag, to keep white men from reverting into savagery. Can the learned doctor say as much? Does it not look farcical to hear him, the distinguished, the erudite doctor, the fosterer of hatred, talk of disfranchising me, who, in all probability, voted when he had to wear swaddling clothes? Perhaps he had not yet opened his eyes in this, my country. I think that I can present a more complete and unbroken title to vote than can

the doctor. I notice that a conference is to be held at Montgomery in Alabama on the 8th, 9th and 10th of this month. I do not fear such a gatheras this is likely to be, for its purpose is likely to arouse a dormant sentiment in the more loyal, more civilized portion of our country, that stands for equality before the law for all American citizens. To my surprise a gentleman, I refer to the Hon. Bourke Cockran-has consented to have his fair name used, tarnished. by being associated with men who would disfranchise me and my race; but, I believe, that he will be found in the midst of the enemy to

chastise them. Dr. Barringer & Co. have for an incentive the act that the slave of yesterday is to-day their peer before the law. The ex-slave is astonishing everybody by his acquisition of all that begets respect. Humiliated pride is the result, and slaveholdery charges the freed American with being an assailant of women and an abuser of the franchise. I know what I affirm when I say that this cannot be proved by evidence which would command the respect of the American people. George T. Downing. NEWPORT, R. I , May 4.

Reception for the Boot Delegates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is to be honed the Boer Peace Commission, now on its way to this country, will receive a welcome from our people not less than the one given to Kossuth in Britain and America, and the welcome to Garibaldi by Britain after the unification of Italy. Advocating the same cause of liberty and independence, not empty words to us, why should not the people of these United States give them such a popular welcome and such sympathy as might influence the nations and cause Britain to pause in this unholy war We held large meetings over the wrongs of Ireland and for Irish Home Rule, now perhaps within hope of adjustment because of England's necessity. Then why not for the Boer? Britain within hope of adjustment because of England's necessity. Then why not for the Boer? Britain herself has ever been active when her own oxen were not gored. The wrongs of Poland, Gre-ce, Armenia, Italy, Crete, &c. We have not forgotten the welcomeshe gave to the Confederate Commissioners, Mosses, Mason and Slidell, her thinly veiled neutrality which permitted the fitting out of privateers which drove our commerce from the seas and prolonged our war for at least three years, costing us so much blood and treasure, or her final acknowledsment of her fault by paying the Alabama claims. The taking of Naboth's vineyard excited the wrath of Gold. May, this statement of the season of the season of the statement of the season of t her fault by paying the Alabama claims. The taking of Naboth's vineyard excited the wrath of God. May this attempted conquest of the Boer republics excite the wrath of God and of the nations. Ido not hate Britain, but I love liberty and justice more. Had Britain waited for the peach to ripen it would have fallen in her lap.

SEVENTY-SIX." BROOKLYN, May 5.

Is Strawberry Shortcake Not With Us?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Answering A. L. P.'s communication in this morning's SUN, wish to say that I do not think genuine strawberry shortcake, according to the New Englander's idea, is obtainable in New York. I have lived in the town a good many years and have always taken all my meals at restaurants during the time and have never yet discovered a bit of good old-fashioned New England strawberry shortcake. This, when properly made, according to my ideas, should be made like biscuit dough, only more shortening put in, well baked, and when taken from the oven split into two parts, each well buttered, the berries smoothly laid on, well sugared, and then one half of the cake that has been covered with berries buttered and sugared, laid upon the other half that has been treated in the same identical manner, and then a good-sized pitcher of cream poured over the whole. This makes a short cake to make one's mouth water for many a day if the prospects are not good for getting another taste of delicious morsel in the near future.

The New Englander's idea of a shortcake, as I predously stated, is a dough made like biscuit dough only made with an extra allowance of shortening. No sweetened cake could be palmed off on a genuine New Englander as such, even though that same should be covered with a layer of strawberries. Cake is cake, but strawberry shortcake is quite another matter. NEW YORK, May 4. HELEN V. HOWE

Peculiar Virtue of Using Ice Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-SIT POR "Warning" back and shut the incubator. And h has discovered that loe is the principal diet of Americans and some other things. When he moves along with the procession he may learn that in far northern latitudes they treat appendicitls by giving copious draugais of lee water, thus congealing the vermiform appendix and avoiding the necessity of an operation. What will happen when they tell him that the Dutch have taken Holland?

FRENCH SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS. or Culberson Shows the State Was Part

of the Louisiana Purchase. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- During the hearing before the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair Committee on the Lane bill to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory by a world's fair at St. Louis in 1903 Gov. Francis of Missouri omitted Texas in enumerating the States which had been carved out of the great domain acquired by Jefferson. He said he would like very much to include Texas in the list if he thought he had ground for so doing, as Texas was enthusiastic in support of the world's fair movement. After the hearing Senator Culberson of Texas accosted Gov. Francis in one of the corridors of the Capitol and asked him why he hesitated to include Texas in the list of Lousiana Purchase States?

"You need have no fear of having questioned the historical correctness of the statement that Texas was a part of the purchase," said the Senator. "I can prove that it was beyond all question.

"We would be delighted if you would do so," replied the Governor. "Texas is with us in spirit; we would be pleased to know she is blood kindred."

In response to Gov. Francis's invitation, Senator Culberson has prepared the following statement as to the right of Texas to be regarded as a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

"There can be no doubt that Texas was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. The territory now known as Texas was discovered and settled by the French under La Salle, who landed near the entrance of Matagorda Bay in 1685. At that time the nearest Spanish settlement was in the proximity of Tampico. On this subject Yoakum in his 'History of Texas' thus states the his-

"The Spaniards had not yet penetrated east of the Rio Grande, at least below the Paso del Norte, and La Salle was still endeavoring and hoping to establish the fact that he was in the vicinity of one of the mouths of the Mississippi. Texas to him and his people, and afterward his nation, was part of Louisiana; he had discovered the mouth of the great river; the coast thence to the confines of Mexico; had planted a | possible to overestimate in importance in so huge a colony on one of the rivers; had stocked it with domestic animals and planted it with the seeds of husbandry. By all the rules, then, of national law, apart from the claim of the Indians, the country was French, and if they chose to call it so, a part of Louisiana. The country was French by right of discovery. To Spain it was utterly unknown.

Spain it was French by right of unscovery.

Spain it was utterly unknown.

This claim was maintained, among others, by Messrs. Pinckney and Menroe in a letter to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1800, and by John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State of the United States, in 1818, as appears from volume 12 of the American State Papers.

The same opinion was entertained by Jefferson, State of the United States, in 1818, as appears from volume 12 of the 'American State Papers.' The same opinion was entertained by Jefferson, Madison, Livingston, Jackson and Van Buren. "After this discovery and settlement of Texas by the French in 1885, it was included in the grant made by Louis XIV, to Crozat, Marquis du Chatel, in 1712. It was subsequently ceded to Spain in 1761, and in 1800 it was retroceded to France as a part of Louislana by the treaty of San Ildefonso. By the first article of the treaty between France and the United States in 1803 the colony or province of Louislana, which boyond all question, included Texas, was ceded by France to the United States, the western boundary line of Texas being the Rio Grande River, called sometimes in the treaties of the times Rio Bravo. By the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain the boundary between the two countries west of the Mississippi River, so far as Texas was concerned, was made the Sabine River rather than the Rio Grande, and consequently Texas was thereby ceded to Spain. In 1824 Mexico by revolution separated herself from Spain and became an independent republic, and the territory of Texas with that of Coahuila, became one of the Mexican States under the tile of Coahuila and Texas. In 1836 Texas achieved her independence and became an independent republic, and in 1844 negotiations were begun for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Texas. In 1836 Texas achieved her independence and became an independent republic, and in 1844 negotiations were begun for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

"This naturally and inevitably brought into prominence and controversy the question whether Toxas was originally included in the Louisiana Purchase and had at one time belonged to the United States. So far as I know the proposition was not disputed by any public man of that time. The Democratic national platform of 1844 declared for the reannexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period. As early as April 22, 1844, James K. Polk, in a letter to Salmon P. Chase and others of Cincinnati, declared for the 'reannexation' of Texas, saying, among other things, that the Spanish Government listelf in 1819 was satisfied of the validity of the title of the United States to Texas under the treaty of 1803, and that in his judgment Texas was unwisely ceded to Spain by the trenty of 1819. He reiterated this opinion in his inaugural address as President. It seems also that John Quiney Adams, who as Secretary of State negotiated the treaty of 1819, saw that a mistake had been made, and while he was President endeavored to restore the boundaries of the United States to the Rio Grande. Among other public men who maintained that Texas was included in the Louislana Purchase of 1803 and ought to be reannexed to the United States were President Tyto the Rio Grande. Among other public men who maintained that Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and ought to be reannexed to the United States were President Tyler, in his message of April 22, 1844, Mr. Benton in speeches in the United States Senate, and Mr. Clay in his Raleigh letter, written in 1844. In this letter Mr. Clay said:

"The United States acquired the title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte (Rio Grande), by the treaty of Louisiana."
"In one of his speeches in the United States Senate in reference to the annexation of Texas Mr. Benton said:
"The oldest advocate for the recovery of

Senate in reference to the annexation of Texas Mr. Benton said:

"The oldest advocate for the recovery of Texas, I must be allowed to speak in just terms of the criminal politicians who prostituted the question of the recovery to their base purposes and delayed its success by degrading and disgracing it. A Western man, and coming from a State more than any interested in the recovery of this country so unaccountably though a year. of this country so unaccountably thrown away ndignant at seeing Atlantic politicians seizing

Mrs. Eddy Remembers Her Son.

From the Chicago Record LEAD, S. D., April 27.-Mrs. Mary Baker-Glover-Eddy, the founder of Christian Science continues to lavish her gifts upon her son. George Glover of this city, since she found him a few years ago. Last December she completed a magnificent residence for him and furnished it elaborately. It was finished in time for the Christmas celebration of the finding of the son by the mother. While the celebration was in progress a special agent of Mrs. Eddy appeared upon the scene and presented to Mr Glover a deed to the house and furnish ings and \$10,000 in cash. A few days ago was again the recipient of his mother's ta in the form of a gift of \$5,000 in gold.

was again the recipient of his mother's favor in the form of a gift of \$5,000 in gold.

Several years before the Civil War Mrs. Glover (now known as Mrs. Eddy) lived in a Wisconsin town with her husband and son. The husband died and it is said that a woman servant married and took the Glover boy, to whom she had become greatly attached, and moved near to St. Charles, Minn. Mrs. Glover could not find her boy and finally gave up search. During the Civil War the boy ran away and enlisted on the Union side. After the war ended he returned to Minnesota, where he remained for a few years, and then went to Dakota Territory, locating a claim near Pembina, and later took up another claim where the city of Fargo has been built.

When the railroad was built through that region he sold his claim for a good trice and came to the Black Hills, where he has since resided, and where his mother finally succeeded in locating bin only a few years ago. Glover did not have the advantages of even a common school education, but he has become a very successful business man. He owns and manages several valuable mining claims and commands the highest respect of the people of this city.

Bulldog and Wildcat Fight in a Cage. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Logan, W. Va., May I More than five hundred people witnessed a fight here this afternoon between a wildcat and a buildog. Several hundred dollars was bet on the mill. The dog was killed at the end of thirty minutes, and the cat was uninjured. The fight occurred in a wire cage liftern feet source. cage lifteen feet square.

Taking His Turn. From the Chicago Daily News.

He was holding up one side of the vestibule hen the milkman arrived What do you mean by being so late?" he W-why, sir," stammered the milkman, "it "Doesn't matter! My wife ripped me up for being late and I got here at 4."

Defining a Function.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Uncle Aleck, what is a piano recital?" "Well—one woman pounds the piano and all the rest talk."

Is he not entitled to first place?

Not Admitted TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. A lawyer in one of the cases in the California Supreme Court Reports signs his name as being "Otto tum Suden

ANACONDA, MON., April 27. The Pride of the West. From the Salt Lake Tribung Copper is to be king.

CHINESE TREATY CITIES. Privileges Accorded to the Foreigner in the

Thirty-eight Towns. Ever since the Treaty of 1843 opened Canton. Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai to foreign trade, we have called these and other towns since included with them, treaty ports, The Germans called them "Freihandelhafen, or free trade ports, but have now dropped that designation and use the words "Freihandelplatze," or free trade places. The reason for the change is that for a long time all the towns opened to trade were on the coast or ca the rivers reached by steamers from the a.
But to-day among the thirty-eight treaty dies. some are in the far interior like Mongtze, or Somen and if situated on waterways can be reached only by the smallest junks. It is no longer accurate to designate all the treaty cities of China as ports.

Under the many treaties made with China foreigner equipped with passports is free to travel anywhere and missionaries may live to any town. The treaty cities, however, give foreigners special privileges. In these towns alone the alien may establish his home, buy and sell property, follow any calling or trade and travel in the suburbs without a passport; under the terms of the treaty of peace between Chine and Japan he may also erect factories and engage in industrial production. The thirty-eight treaty cities are, in fact, so many centres of growing foreign influence. Scattered through the eighteen provinces they are the most potent agencies to-day for the dissemination of Western ideas Railroads are not more needed in China than the addition to the number of treaty cities throughout the Empire.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER. Enthusiastic Praise of Them by a British

From a Private Letter Received in New York from Cape Town. CAPE Town, Feb. 3.—* * * What a rate time goes when you literally haven't a moment to turn about in. have had four months' real grind in Cape Town, having an office here from which the whole traffe of the Colony is directed. However, it is useful, though not glorious, and the railways are almost imtheatre of war, with advanced bases 600 miles from coast. The last great concentration before the advance on Paardeberg (and the capture of Cronje) took the enemy quite by surprise. We took 40,000 men and 20,000 animals all over single lines, some to Modder and some to Colesberg, 150 miles from the real place, and the last day whipped them all into Honeques and Ensith for the great march. That march and its results you know, and that without such a grand victory and threatening of the Orang - Free State the re lief of Ladysmith could not have been accomplished (at any rate with the force Buller had) is certain. Kitchener has been marvellous in his power of organization, and as for "Bobs" he simply electrifies his men. This is a grand army for old England to

turn out, and it will be a quarter of a million men all told. But the war is not over yet, and there will be hard fighting to cross the Vaal and round Pretoria and the hilly country of the Transvaal. August is about the expected date. A general melting away of their armies into guerrilla tactics would try us hard and lengthen the proceedings.

Elecutionists in Council.

From Werner's Magazine. Judging the convention of the New York State Association of Elocutionists, held in Carnegie Hallon April 10, by the spirit shown it was a success. We looked in vain for new light. There was evidence however, that, by following the best ideas regarding elocution, the moral, mental and physical man is ennobled and strengthened.

One of the rules of the convention was that all criticism should be given and accepted for the purpose of bettering conditions. Not a few of the members of the convention themselves showed faults which it is their business to correct in others. There were many mispronunciations. Here is a brief list picked from the readings alone: Com-ment' for com'-ment; per'-is-style for per'-i-style

was for was: all for all: forum for form: oak for ask: fost for fast; list-luss for listless; gurl for girl: kur-tes-ly for cour te-ous ly: sha-da for shad-ow; sawr for sore. The sitting positions of women were, as a whole, bad. This was especially noticeable at the reception That beauty of carriage which should distinguish a was frequently lacking The men carried themselves

much better, but, in several instances, their voices There were thirty one persons present at the opening of the Tuesday morning session. Mr Gaines Hawn, the President, presided throughout the convention with dignity and power, and to him is

Wire Nails and Old Nails. From the Baltimore Sun.

nainly due the success attained

Careful experiments made at Cornell University are said to show that: "First, cut nails are superior to wire nails in all positions; second, the main advantage of the wire nail is due to its possessing a sharp point: third, if cut natis were pointed they would be 30 per cent more efficient in direct tension; fourth, wire natts without points have but one-half their ordinary holding power: fifth, the surface of the natl should be slightly rough, but not barbed-barbing decreases the efficiency of cut nails about 32 per cent " The pointed end enables the natl to enter wood without breaking its fibre excessively, thus preserving its grip. A serious defect of wire nails is heir readiness to rust. They are made generally of sort of soft steel, and steel rusts more readily than some other forms of fron. In some parts of the country, it is said, shingles put on with wire nails drop of after six or eight years.

"The Only Begotten Son of God."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of last Sunday, Mr. John S. Hawley asks: "Where to the authority for saying Jesus was the only Son of God? When or where did he call himself God's only son?" Such an earnest seeker as Mr. Hawley should ceall the very familiar passage, the words of Jesus. himself: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." [John Ul., 16.1 In the same chapter, a little later on, His words are: "Because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God; [John 11] 18.] Again, in I. John, iv., 9, we read. "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him."

NEW YORK, May 4. Pint. Dote, Pike, Custe. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir As Illus trious candidates for enrollment in your gallery of

immortal names may I suggest Pint Syder of this town and Dote Boak of Hughesville, Pa.? ANGOLA, Ind., May 1. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Kindly add

Pike Fish of Newport News, Va. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: Custe Tom key does business in this city and donates a giass of ice cream soda to every purchaser of twenty five cents BALTIMORE, May 4.

John Bise's Determination. From the Hazel Green Herald. John Bise had a shrubbing on last Saturday and

the girls spread dinner on the ground. John means to marry, no how. A Large Flock.

From the Sedgwick Pantagraph.

Book Hash, who lives at Whitewater, certainly nust be a new variety. From the White Cloud Globe. the Spoonemore's baby is quite sick with summer

From the Olathe Mirror. Hop Levi one of the successful farmers of Spring fill township, was in Olathe Monday on business From the Eskridge Star. M. O. Aws went to Manhattan yesterday. From the Syracust Journal

Curg Inge has an exceptionally fine flock of Plym-From the Claffin Banner. Soke Soken and wife are the proud parents of a twelve pound girl, which just makes them an even dozen.

From the Powhattan Post. Nick Billwillmas is a folly farmer who never for-gets the printer. He has our thanks for a one lot of early garden "sass" which he brought us this week. From the Westphalia Times.

Sol Boots started for an overland, trip to Pratt and Kingman counties yest-rday to visit his sons and to look after his farms there. From the tola Register. John Spoo, the old gentleman who has been taking reatment at one of the hospitals, returned home

yesterday From the Marion Record.

The death of Harmon Oao, announced elsewhere in terday's Record, removed from our midst one who had long been a familiar figure on our streets.